IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-15, 25-33 and 38 without prejudice and add claims 39-56 as follows:

1-15. (canceled)

16. (original) A method for detecting hydrogenous materials comprising the steps of:

a. directing a stream of fast neutrons from a neutron source toward a target;

b. detecting the time when said stream of fast neutrons is emitted from said neutron source;

c. measuring a portion of said stream of fast neutrons that is backscattered from said target after a time delay beginning when said stream of fast neutrons is emitted from said source; and

d. communicating said measurement to a user.

17. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said measuring occurs after said time delay and only during a window.

18. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising the step of pulse-height discriminating said measurement.

19. (original) The method as recited in claim 18, wherein said discriminating is performed using an upper level discriminator setting.

20. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said target comprises an explosive.

21. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said explosive is a land mine.

22. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said explosive is unexploded ordinance.

23. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said target is contraband narcotics.

24. (original) The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said target is biological tissue.

25-33. (canceled)

34. (previously added) A method for detecting hydrogenous materials, comprising:

interrogating a target with neutrons from a neutron source and providing a timing signal indicative of the interrogating;

receiving neutrons scattered from said target with a neutron sensor and producing a neutron count signal dependent on the amount of hydrogenous material present in said target; and

based on said timing signal, enabling said neutron sensor after a time delay to discriminate against detecting fast neutrons that have not been scattered from hydrogenous materials in the target.

35. (previously added) The method of claim 34 wherein said neutron sensor is enabled during a window and disabled after said window.

36. (previously added) The method of claim 34 further comprising discriminating against neutrons having energies above a predetermined level as detected by the neutron sensor.

37. (previously added) The method of claim 34 further comprising spatially resolving said neutron count signal.

38. (canceled)

39. (new) A method comprising:

a. providing a stream of fast neutrons directed toward a target;

b. providing at least one sensing head comprising a neutron sensor and a neutron shield positioned such that a portion of said stream of fast neutrons is backscattered from said target to said neutron sensor;

c. disabling said neutron sensor during a time delay beginning at the time said stream of fast neutrons is emitted from said neutron source; and

d. enabling said neutron sensor after said time delay to produce a neutron

count signal dependent on the amount of hydrogenous material present in said target.

40. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein said enabling is for a window, the method further comprising disabling said neutron sensor after said window.

41. (new) The method of claim 39 further comprising processing said neutron count signal with a pulse-height analyzer having at least one pulse-height discriminator setting.

42. (new) The method of claim 41 wherein said at least one pulse-height discriminator setting is an upper level discriminator setting.

43. (new) The method of claim 39 further comprising spatially resolving said neutron count signal so that the spatial location of said target can be determined.

44. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein said resolving is with a collimating material.

45. (new) The method of claim 43 wherein said resolving is with a coded-array aperture.

46. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein providing said stream of fast neutrons includes providing a neutron source selected from the group consisting of a fission source, an (alpha, n) source, a (gamma, n) source, and combinations thereof.

47. (new) The method of claim 46 wherein said neutron source comprises ^{252}Cf.

48 (new) The method of claim 39 wherein providing said stream of fast neutrons includes pulsing a neutron source.

49. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein providing said stream of fast neutrons includes providing a neutron sensor comprising a material selected from the group consisting of ^{3}He, ^{10}B, ^{6}Li, and combinations thereof.

50. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein said neutron sensor is selected from the group consisting of a ^{3}He gas-proportional counter, a $^{10}BF_3$ gas-proportional counter, a scintillating glass containing ^{6}Li, a scintillating glass containing ^{10}B, a scintillating plastic containing ^{6}Li, a scintillating plastic containing ^{10}B, a scintillating crystal containing ^{6}Li, a scintillating crystal containing ^{10}B, and combinations thereof.

51. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein said neutron shield comprises a material selected from the group consisting of ^{10}B, ^{6}Li, and combinations thereof.

52. (new) The method of claim 39 further comprising supporting said sensing head away from a vehicle with an extension arm

53. (new) The method of claim 39 further comprising communicating said neutron

count signal to a user interface.

54. (new) The method of claim 16 wherein said time delay is at least about 70ns.

55. (new) The method of claim 34 wherein said time delay is at least about 70ns.

56. (new) The method of claim 39 wherein said time delay is at least about 70ns.